The Times

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Corner East Market and Davie streets.
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Corner South Elm and Sycamore.
Bogart & Murray,
East Market, South Side.

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Louis Zimmer,
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Jno B Grettler, Gen'l Agent,
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Prof. F. B. Maurice,
South Elm, (see adv.)

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Weatherly & Co.,
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A. S. Porter,
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R. W. Gleun,
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Jas. R. Hall,
North Elm, opposite court-house.
J. B. Logan,
Corner West Market and Greene.

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Hughs & Yates,
West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.

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D H LaFish,
Salisbury st.

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A. W. Ingold,
South Elm, Patriot building.

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W. L. Fowler,
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THE GREENSBORO TIMES.

VOL. VII. GREENSBORO, N. C., Thursday, March 5, 1868. NO. 5.

Written for The Times.

THE LIFE OF Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. COLE,

One of the former Editors of "The Times."

Quo difficillius, hoc praeclarius.

BY WILL L. SCOTT.

CHAPTER VI.

No position in martial life is more trying, perplexing, or dangerous than that of the captaincy of a company.—The commander of a regiment is farther removed from the men, the brigadier still farther, and so on of the higher officers; but this officer is in the midst of the men, sees their wants, hears their murmurings, witnesses their sufferings, necessarily does their thinking to a great extent—for soldiers are much like children—and, in the fight, is ever "in the imminent deadly breach." This was all fully realized by Capt. COLE. He had studied the interest, comfort, health and happiness of his gallant men, and he had found his office, in his first campaign, highly onerous and harassing. And though he was willing to shoulder and bear any responsibility which the success of the cause he had espoused might require; yet he earnestly hoped that it might be his fortune to be placed in an easier and less responsible position. Nor was he disappointed. On the reorganization of his regiment under the first Conscript Act, Maj. JAMES CONNER, of Hampton's Legion, was elected Colonel; Capt. ROBT. H. GRAY, Lieutenant-colonel; and Capt. COLE, Major. That was the position he most coveted. It is a delightful mean between a captaincy and a coloneley; for when both the field officers of higher rank are on duty, he emphatically enjoys *otium cum dignitate*—leisure with dignity—honor without responsibility.

Scarcely had the Confederate troops been re-organized before the succession of brilliant, hotly contested and sanguinary battles around the Southern Capital commenced at Mechanicsville. There the Twenty-Second entered its second pitched battle. There these intrepid men met and fought the Fourth Michigan reg't, hand-to-hand, sharply and fiercely. The enemy was badly discomfited and routed. Col. CONNER was severely and seriously wounded. The command then devolved upon Lieut. Col. GRAY. This chivalrous but inexperienced young field officer had an able and gallant *homme d'epee* in the person of Maj. COLE from whom to seek counsel and encouragement in the darkest hour of battle. Next day, they led their regiment into the fight at Ellison's Mills where death blazed with the hottest and reddest flashes from the mouths of muskets and cannons. Had the eye of NAPOLEAN, or of WELLINGTON rested upon that field and beheld the daring and dashing gallantry of those two young officers, it would have kindled and flashed the highest admiration. At the battles of Gaines' Mill and Coal Harbor they displayed no less chivalry and intrepidity, but so led their command as to leave those regiments, that were supporting them on the right and left, far in the rear. Never was cooler and more resolute daring exhibited by any troops—they seemed to fear nothing but rather wooed glory in the very jaws of death. Less was not to be expected of intelligent and spirited freemen struggling for their liberty and independence.

Few can ever forget the hard-fought battle of Frazier's Farm on Monday, the severest, doubtless, of all the engagements during those memorable "seven days." The general history of it is known to all intelligent newspaper readers. Even this is enough to make the blood of a scar-worn veteran curdle, so horrific and dreadful is it. But if its details of fighting, slaughter and suffering could be correctly narrated, they would surpass anything which the richest imagination could body forth. How curious and interesting would the narration of the part each regiment took in it be, were it published by each field officer in command on that day! Of the large number of regiments engaged, the writer can give in detail the action of only one. Maj. COLE, in writing to an intimate friend, thus described the movements of his regiment on that famed field: "When the 'color' pressed forward, the reg't moved with it. Our brigade was advancing to the charge of some Yankee batteries. We charged a quarter of a mile across an open field under a very heavy infantry and artillery fire. The Twenty-second and the Sixteenth moved upon the right of the battery and reached the woods in the edge of which the battery was placed. We pressed steadily on. Just as we came up on a line with the artillery, a Yankee regiment filed immediately in front of us; coming to re-enforce the battery. We were completely outflanked, and, had the Yankees possessed half the spirit of the Southrons, we might have been entirely cut to pieces and captured. The Sixteenth, first discovering this flank-move of the enemy, gave way and started to make better time than a 'trot.' It was a critical moment. We had gone beyond the the battery, driven the enemy from it, and nothing was lacking but for the regiments on our left—the Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Eighth—to come up and hold them. One effort more and the enemy would have been routed and we safe—a retreat, and all would be lost and we shockingly cut up. In Friday's fight, the 'color-bearer' was wounded, and on Sunday, the day before this fight, we re-organized the 'color-guard'—a color-bearer and eight guards, nine in all. The guard was composed entirely of volunteers, whose only needed qualification was the spirit to bear the 'color' *onward* fearlessly and unhesitatingly. Seeing this critical moment, and a quivering tendency in the men, I rushed to the 'color' and shouted 'Onward! push forward rapidly!' Lieut. CHARLES rushed forward in front of the 'color,' firing his revolver as rapidly as he could. The 'color' and his company dashed forward after him. Having loudly called to the 'color' to forward, I moved briskly toward the right to hurry up the companies on that wing, spoke to Capt. BOULDIN, of Stokes, as I passed—and just a moment before he was shot—to hurry up his men to the support of the 'color.' Seeing at the same time the confusion in the Sixteenth, I rushed into the midst of the retreating men and cried out at the top of my voice: 'Where is the Sixteenth going? Will you forsake the Twenty-Second? Just see how far ahead they are! We are all North Carolinians—rally to the rescue,—let not the Twenty-Second stand alone and be cut to pieces! Shame, shame upon you men, if you run!' I spoke about a minute in this strain and the men rallied, and together we drove the Yankees a quarter of mile farther. After speaking to the Sixteenth, I ran back to see how my own color was borne. At the time of which I am now writing, we were in close proximity to the enemy—some ten or twenty feet—in fact, while rallying the Sixteenth, I saw the Lieutenant-Colonel, who was in command, cut off a Yankee's head with his sword.—The Yankee attempted to thrust him through with his bayonet. As I returned to look for the 'color,' I saw it waving violently backward and forward over the bearer's head, who was not one of the original *nine*, he holding it by a stem a half-foot long. Here was the most affecting scene of all the battle. Where I last saw Lieut. CHARLES, as described above, he fell, a ball striking him below the right cheek and passing out at the back of his head. That spot will never be forgotten by those who survived, never! Here, also, the color-bearer was shot dead. One of the guard seized the color and fell; another seized it and fell—*seven* of the *nine* were killed or wounded, and the flag-staff cut into beneath the 'color.' Amid the confusion in cutting down the 'guard' and the 'staff,' the color fell to the ground. The position of the 'color-staff' is between companies E and K. As the 'color' fell, Col. GRAY, missing it and fearing it had fallen into the hands of the enemy, dashed forward to enquire after it. As Col. GRAY reached the spot, Sergeant GREENLEAF, of Co. K, seeing it fall, had rushed in, gathered it up and was waving it over his head, crying out: '*Colonel, here is our flag!*' On this spot, not larger than an ordinary room, were four men, Lieut. CHARLES, the the color-bearer and two color-guard, killed right-out, and I suppose twice as many wounded. The consolation we have is to know, that more Yankees fell here than Southerners. I know this for I charged forward over the bodies myself. Through all these battles I wore the cape of a Yankee overcoat, captured at 'Seven Pines.' After the Monday's battle. I found three bullet holes in it, which I presume were made at the time above spoken of. There were others killed just at the time of which I speak; but I have alluded only to those who fell around and in the [illegible]

"The 'old Flag' has been *honorably discharged*. The top was cut off by a grape-shot; the flag is riddled with bullets and fragments of shell; the staff is cut into just under the 'color' and struck by a ball in another place. It is wrapped up carefully, flag and staff, to be forwarded home and preserved as a memento of the past and of the brave who rallied around and died beneath it. I cannot think of the flag and the scenes through which it passed without crying. On the 28th of May, 1861, with heaving breast and flowing eyes, I pledged the young ladies of Greensborough, that this flag should never trail in dishonor. At the battle of 'Seven Pines,' I was not satisfied with the conduct of the color-bearer. There bullets fell as thick as they ever do, yet it was not touched. I felt badly about it—discharged the Sergeant who did not belong to Company E—appointed one from Company E, who knew how to prize the flag. He bore it nobly on Thursday and Friday, and when wounded on the latter day, he still held it up, calling for me to take it. A new guard was then appointed—*every man a brave.* I have just described their conduct on Monday. I now ask: '*Is my pledge not verified? Is not the flag an honored relic? Preserve it—cherish it!*'

"Notwithstanding the severe loss at this spot, there was no halting—the men apparently gathered a fresh impetus, that would have led them *anywhere.* They were perfectly commandable—forward or backward, right or left. Advancing a quarter of a mile and driving the Yankees entirely out of sight, our ammunition gave out. Seeing the men falling back, I enquired the cause, to which Col. GRAY replied: 'The men are out of ammunition and I ordered them back.' Finding they had three rounds, I advised Col. GRAY not to fall back but to command: 'Cease firing,' 'lie down,' and if the Yankees should rally, with three rounds and a bayonet-charge, we could hold our ground. Meantime, I would go to the rear to get ammunition and re-inforcements. Col. GRAY adopted my suggestion, countermanded the retreat and advanced forward to the brow of the hill over which we had driven the Yankees. I hurried to the rear. When I reached the place where the gallant CHARLES fell, I saw a man, some twenty steps off, coming from the direction of our right flank where we suspected there were Yankees. I immediately recognized him as a Yankee, and before he could place me, having on my yankee cape, I was close by his side, under his gun, and my revolver at his breast. He readily yielded. I had no time to bother with him, and seeing W. C. ORRELL, who was broken down and leaving the field, I placed him in his charge. Here I came across a yankee horse, bridle and saddle, mounted and hurried on. After a while, I came across a brigade coming in. I urged the General forward to our assistance. By some means he could not give his line the right direction to go to our men, but went far to the right of where we entered the woods. It so happened, that just as he struck the edge of the woods, on the border of a swamp, voices cried out: 'Don't fire! we are friends!' An officer from our side stepped out and inquired: 'Who are you?' The reply was 'the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania.' As I had feared, all the afternoon, here was a large Yankee force on the right of where we penetrated the woods. To have moved to our rear would either have effected our capture, or have terribly cut us up. It was now nearly dark. The General refused to advance farther, as he could not see how to plan his attack. I saw the critical position of my regiment, and without stopping to exchange a single word with this officer, immediately after hearing 'the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania,' I galloped round to the place where we entered the woods, dismounted, and with all the strength left me, hurried into where I left the regiment to bring it out. I cautiously moved forward, but did not find it. I went still farther, and yet did not find it. I was hesitating what to do—just could [illegible] here observed a Yankee coming toward me, gun in hand. He asked: 'Where are our men?' Walking faster toward him, I replied: 'I don't know, but I reckon up here somewhere,' pointing in the direction of a tolerably heavy fire upon our left. As I finished speaking, being close upon him, I asked: 'Which is your regiment?' He said: 'The Thirteenth Pennsylvania.' By this time, I had placed my hand upon his gun and my revolver, unobserved by him, to his breast. He at once surrendered. Now, I was really in a bad fix—more than a quarter in the enemy's rear and a Yankee prisoner in custody. Should I meet another Yankee,—and the woods appeared to be full of them,—he would betray me in my cape disguise, and that would be the last of me. Honestly I would rather not have taken him. But I got out safe and returned to my regiment. In less than an hour, I saw another Yankee come out in front of our line, and rushing forward, I captured him. I took one for each hole they put in my yankee cape. I prize this cape—it puzzled the Yankees, and enabled me to pass them unharmed. I could tell you a great many things more; but I hope the goodness of the same Providence, that has spared me thus far, will spare me to the end, and then I can tell you all face-to-face. Besides, I can speak now only of what *I* figured in, knowing nothing of others. It looks too much like egotism and self-extolling, and, therefore, I shall say no more."

During the last of the "seven days," Maj. COLE's regiment was only under the shelling of the enemy. Throughout this brilliant tragedy, and in every act except the last on Malvern Hill, this noble band of Carolinians suffered intensely from the fire of the enemy, from fatigue, fasting, hard marching, night-watching and continual fighting. And now that

"The fight was o'er, the flashing through the gloom,
Which robes the cannon as he wings a tomb,
Had ceased; and sulphury vapors upward driven
Had left the earth, and but polluted heaven,"

they, worn down, famished, begrimed, retired near the lately beleaguered capital to wash, break their fast, sleep and rest, preparatory to an early and rapid march toward Maryland.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BOOK TABLE.

Publishers of Books and Periodicals will receive careful notices of all new works forwarded to us.

THE LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS, by Frank H. Alfriend, Richmond, Va., late Editor of *The Southern Literary Messenger*, and well-known from his editorial connection—both during and since the war—with the Richmond press.—To be issued in one handsome Octavo Volume, of from 500 to 600 pages, embellished with a portrait on steel.—Price, bound in the best English morocco cloth, $3.50 per copy; bound in half calf antique, $5.00 per copy.

We learn from the publishers that the above work is now far advanced in its preparation, and will be published at an early date. It will be sold exclusively by subscription, and a Bound Prospectus is now ready for Agents.

In the collection of materials the author has had the co-operation and assistance of prominent officials of very high position in the late Confederacy, and has enjoyed facilities unsurpassed by any writer upon the subject of the war, for obtaining information from original sources.

The work will form a full, complete, and authentic Biography of Mr. Davis, embracing the whole period of his life, and will shed much needed light upon many important subjects connected with the late war, which have never been understood—or, at best but imperfectly so—because the facts necessary to their elucidation have remained inaccessible to all previous writers.

That such a work will be looked for with eager interest, and that it is certain to prove one of the most rapidly selling books ever published must be evident to all.

The following extract, taken from the work already stereotyped, will be read with interest, and will serve to show the admirable manner in which Mr. Alfriend uses his pen:

To future generations the period in American history, of most absorbing interest and profound inquiry, will be that embracing the incipiency, progress and termination of the revolution which had its pronounced place in the memorable war of 1861. Historians rarely concur in their estimate of the limits of a revolution, and usually we find quite as much divergence in their views of the scope of its operations, as in their speculations as to its origin and causes, and their statements of its incidents and results. If, however, it is difficult to assign, with minute accuracy, the exact limits and proper scope of those which sweep asunder from the events, track of ages, divert nations from the old path of progress into what seems to be the direction of a new destiny, and often transform the aspect of continents, it is comparatively an easy task to reach a reliable statement of their more salient and conspicuous incidents. It is in this aspect that the Titanic conflict, which had its beginning with the booming of the guns in Charleston harbor in April, 1861, and its crowning catastrophe at Appomattox Court-house in April, 1865, will be chiefly attractive to the future student. As a point of departure from the hitherto unbroken monotony of American history, the beginning of a new order of things, the extinction of important elements of previous national existence, embracing much that was consecrated in the popular affections; in short, as a complete political and social transformation, an abrupt, but thorough perversion of the government from its original purposes and previous policy, this period must take its place, with important suggestions of theory and illustration, among the most impressive lessons of history.

The profound interest which shall center upon the period that we have under consideration, must necessarily subject to a rigid investigation the lives, characters, and conduct of those to whom were allotted conspicuous parts in the great drama. It is both a natural and reasonable test that the world applies in seeking to solve, through the qualities and capacities of those who direct great measures of governmental policy, the merits of the movements themselves. The late President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln, avowed his inability to escape the judgment of history, and the bare statement sufficiently describes the inevitable necessity, not only of his own situation, but of all who bore a prominent part on either side of the great controversy.

Jefferson Davis confronts posterity burdened with the disadvantage of having been the leader of an unsuccessful political movement. "Nothing succeeds like success," was the pithy maxim of Talleyrand, to whose astute observation nothing was more obvious than the disposition of mankind to make success the touchstone of merit. It is, nevertheless, a vulgar and often an erroneous criterion. What could be more absurd than to determine by such a test the comparative valor, generalship, and military character of the two contestants in the late war? Concede its applicability, however, and we exalt the soldiership of the North above all precedent, and consign the unequalled valor of the Southern soldiery to reproach, instead of the deathless fame which shall survive them. To such a judgment every battle-field of the war gives emphatic and indignant contra-

diction. History abounds with evidence of the influence of accident and of extraneous circumstances, in the decision of results, which, if controlled by the question of merit, as understood by the predominant sense of mankind, would have borne a vastly different character.

But, in addition to the disparaging influence of the failure of the cause which he represented, Mr. Davis has encountered an unparalleled degree of personal hate, partizan rancor, of malignant and gratuitous misrepresentation, the result, to a great extent, of old partizan rivalries and jealousies, engendered in former periods of the history of the Union, and also of the spirit of domestic disaffection and agitation which inevitably arises against every administration of public affairs, especially at times of unusual danger and embarrassment. The almost fanatical hatred of the Northern masses against Mr. Davis, as the wicked leader of a causeless rebellion against the Government of his country, as a conspirator against the peace and happiness of his fellow-citizens, and as a relentless monster, who tortured and starved prisoners of war, springs from the persistent calumnies of such leaders of Northern opinion, as to have an ignoble purpose of vindictive hatred to gratify by the invention of these atrocious charge. Yet this feeling of the North hardly exceeds in violence, the resentment with which it was sought to inflame the Southern people against him, at critical stages of the war, as an unworthy leader, whose incapacity, pragmatism, nepotism, and vanity were rushing them into material and political perdition. Of popular disaffection to the Confederate cause, or dislike of Mr. Davis, there was an insignificantly small element, never dangerous in the sense of attempted revolt against the authorities, but often hurtful, because it constituted the basis of support to such prominent men as fancied their personal ambition, or *amour propre*, offended by the President. A misfortune of the South was that there were not a few such characters, and their influence upon certain occasions was as baleful to the public interests as their *animus* was malignant against Mr. Davis. Hoping to advance themselves by misrepresentations of him, during the war they persistently charged upon him every disaster, and do not scruple to impute to his blame those final failures so largely traceable to themselves. A patriotic regard for the public safety imposed silence upon Mr. Davis while the war continued, and a magnanimity which they have neither deserved nor appreciated, coupled with a proper sense of personal dignity, have impelled him since to refrain from refutation of mis-statements utterly scandalous and inexcusable.

Mr. Gladstone, who, during the progress of the late war, declared that "Mr. Jefferson Davis had created a nation,' stated more than the truth, though he hardly exaggerated the flattering estimate which the intelligent public of Europe places upon the unsurpassed ability and energy with which the limited resources of the South, as compared with those of her enemies, were, for the most part, wielded by the Confederate administration. Nor, indeed, would such an estimate have been too extravagant to be entertained by His own countrymen, had the South achieved her independence by any stroke of mere good fortune, such as repeatedly favored her adversaries at critical moments of the war, when, apparently, the most trifling incidents regulated the balance. More than once the South stood upon the very threshold of the full fruition of her aspirations for independence and nationality. Had Jackson not fallen at Chancellorsville, the Federal Army of the Potomac, the bulwark of the Union in the Atlantic States, would have disappeared into history under circumstances far different from those which marked its dissolution two years later. At Gettysburg the Confederacy was truthfully said to have been "within a stone's throw of peace." If at these fateful moments the treacherous scales of fortune had not strangely turned, and in the very flush of triumph, who doubts that now and hereafter there would have come from Southern hearts, an ascription of praise to Jefferson Davis, no less earnest than to his illustrious colaborers? At all events, it is undeniable that, as the Confederate cause prospered, so the affection of the people for Mr. Davis was always more enthusiastic and demonstrative. Only in moments of extreme public depression could the malcontents obtain even a patient audience of their assaults upon the chosen President of the Confederacy.

The people of the Confederate States, whose destinies Jefferson Davis directed during four years, the most momentous in their history, are competent witnesses as to the fidelity, ability, and devotion with which he discharged the trust confided to him.

Their judgment is revealed in the affectionate confidence with which, during their struggle for liberty, they upheld him, and in the joyful acclaim, which echoed from the Potomac to the Rio Grande upon the announcement of his release from his vindictive captivity. As he was the chosen representative of the power, he will, and the aspirations of a chivalrous people, so they will prove themselves the jealous custodians of his fame. Be the verdict of posterity as it may, they will not shrink from their share of the odium, and will be common participants with him in the award of eulogy. There is more than an unreasonable presumption, something more tangible than vague hope, in the calm and cheerful confidence with which both look forward to that ample vindication of truth which always follows candid and impartial inquiry.

That time will triumphantly vindicate Mr. Davis is as certain, as that it will dispel the twilight mazes which yet obscure the grand effort of patriotism which he directed. The rank luxuriance of prejudice, asperity, and falsehood must eventually yield to the irresistible progress of reason and truth. Bribery, perjury, every appliance which the most subtle ingenuity of eager and unscrupulous malice could invent, have been exhausted in the vain effort to make infamous, in the sight of mankind, a noble cause, by imputation of personal odium upon its most distinguished representative. Day by day he rises beyond the reach of calumny, and his character expands into the fair proportions of the grandest ideals of excellence. An adamantine heroism of the *antique* pattern; purity exalted to an altitude beyond conception even of the vulgar mind; devotion which shrank from no sacrifice and quailed before no peril, were qualities giving tone to the genius, which, wielding the inadequate means of a feeble Confederacy, for years, withstood the shock of powerful invasion, baffled and humiliated a nation, unlimited in resources, and in spite of disastrous failure, lends unexampled dignity to the cause in which it was employed.

☞ Address the National Publishing Co., Richmond, Va., for further particulars.

GUILFORD CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of the citizens, on the 22nd February, 1868, the following permanent organization was agreed upon:

Executive Committee.

Peter Adams, Sr.,
David F. Caldwell,
Rev. Calvin H. Wiley,
Dr. Nereus Mendenhall,
Samuel H. Rankin, Jr.

District Caucassers.

No. 1. W. P. Heath, Abner Apple
2. H. C. Dick, E. L. Smith.
3. Dr. W. A. Coble, Peter Smith.
4. John A. Mebane, Isaac Thacker, Ed. Hudson.
5. N. P. Rankin, James S. Stuart.
6. James Thom, Paul Coble.
7. James Davis, John C. Pearson, Jno. Harris.

Town. 8. Wm. D. Wharton, James Ward, J. R. Greiter, J. C. Cannon.
Cuffoch, Addison Ross.
10. J. M. Pedd, William E. Bevill.

Town 11. Ensley Armfield, Jas. W. Albright, D. E. Albright.
12. W. L. Kirkman, J. B. Freeman.
13. S. A. Powell, Charles Wilson.
14. Mansfield Dean, Thomas E Cooke.
15. J. H. Johnston, S. H. Thomas.
16. W. W. King, J. N. Nelson, W. O. Donnell.
17. C. J. Wheeler, J. A. Davis, Dr. Sapp.
18. W. F. Bowman, A. V. Sullivan, R. F. Sechrest.

ROCKINGHAM CONSERVATIVES.

Quite an enthusiastic meeting was held in Wentworth, on the 26th ult., and we regret being unable to publish the proceedings in full.

In pursuance of the 3rd resolution, the Chairman appointed the following District Committees:

Wentworth District.—B. J. Law, N. Mobley, J. A. Ratliff.

Oregon.—Francis Watkins, D. E. Guermant, Alvis Daniel, Sr.

Ruffin.—W. J. Gilliam, S. B. Cobb, Edwin R. Harris.

Thomas' Shop.—R. B. Watt, Dr. J. W. McCain, Dr. G. P. Bailey.

Leaksville.—Dr. P. M. Wincher, G. W. Garrett, Julius Thompson.

Clemmons Factory.—S. S. B. Smith, A. G. Walker, Martin Clemmons.

Jefferson.—M. D. King, T. C. Moore, J. N. Irvin.

Iron Works.—G. D. Boyd, S. F. Adams, Dr. H. L. Patrick.

New Bethel.—A. Lomax, Wm. Scott, H. P. Lomax.

Rocky Springs.—Thos. Payne, W. W. Bennett, R. B. Henderson.

Pleasantville.—David Settle, Thomas Williams, Jno. L. Scales.

Leaksville.—Jas. T. Morehead, Thos. Fidd, Jno. Strong.

Spring Garden.—Dr. R. H. Scales, J. H. Cardwell, Nathaniel Scales.

Groganville.—J. M. Grogan, N. H. Dodd, Francis Stone.

Martin's.—J. W. Martin, Dr. W. R. Smith, John Price.

Madison.—J. D. Watkins, J. L. Cardwell, Jas. T. Reynolds.

Washington.—M. D. King, T. C. Moore, Jno. N. Irvin.

Reidsville.—H. K. Reid, R. P. Richardson, John Irvin.

Ohio politics are becoming somewhat mixed. A third party with Vallandigham at its head, is said to be forming and the friends of that gentleman are confident that it will triumph over both the old parties.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, March 5, 1868.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.

THE TIMES FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

As we wish to do all in our power to advance the interest of the Conservative cause, we have concluded to offer the *Times for three months* at following rates:

Clubs of ten $4 in advance.
" twenty 7.50 "

Every Conservative will please act as agent, and send on clubs as rapidly as possible, for if we expect to defeat the Black Republican League nominations, we must *work*.

CONSERVATIVE STATE EXECUTIVE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

COL. EDWARD D. HALL,

OF NEW HANOVER.

For Secretary of State, Robert W. Best, of Greene.

For Treasurer, Kemp P. Battle, of Wake.

For Auditor, S. W. Bargin, of Buncombe.

For Superintendent of Public Works, Samuel F. Patterson, of Caldwell.

For Supt. of Public Instruction, Rev. Braxton Craven, of Randolph.

For Attorney General, Sion H. Rogers, of Wake.

Conservative State Judicial Ticket.

Supreme Court Judges—Richmond M. Pearson, of Yadkin.
William H. Battle, of Orange.
Edwin G. Reade, of Person.
Mathias E. Manly, of Craven.
A. S. Merrimon, of Buncombe.

[The two last, if the number of Judges, as proposed, is increased to five.]

Superior Court—1st District, David A. Barnes, of Hertford.
2nd District, Edward J. Warren, of [illegible]
3rd District, George V. Strong, of Wayne.
4th District, William S. Devane, of New Hanover.
5th District, R. D. Buxton, of Cumberland.
6th District, R. B. Gilliam, of Granville.
7th District, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., of Alamance.
8th District, Francis E. Shober, of Rowan.
9th District, William M. Shipp, of Lincoln.
10th District, Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell.
11th District, John L. Bailey, of Buncombe.
12th District, A. T. Davidson, of Macon.

The Conservative State Executive Committee met in Raleigh on the 28th, and made the foregoing nominations.

CONGRESSIONAL AND JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.—The State Conservative Executive Committee met in Raleigh, on the 29th ult., and made appointments of the several committees for the Judicial and Congressional Districts. Want of room this week prevents our giving them in full.

Judicial Districts—7th District.—J. T. Morehead, Jr., of Guilford, Livingston Brown, of Caswell, H. A. London, Jr., of Chatham.

8th District.—J. M. Leach, of Davidson, W. M. Robbins, of Rowan, Rufus L. Patterson, of Forsythe.

Congressional District.—5th District.—Levi M. Scott, of Guilford, S. S. Jackson, of Randolph, Frank C. Robbins, of Davidson.

NO NEGROES IN CONGRESS.—We see that the South Carolina negro delegates to Washington returned with a flea in their ear. They reported, on the 27th ult., to the Convention, *"that the Republicans did not wish for the election of colored Congressmen."*

MILTON CHRONICLE alive again. The first number has been received and is as natural as life, and even commences a series of letters from the terror of evil doers—Jesse Holmes, F. K. Price $3 per year. We wish our old friend abundant success.

The Rev. Mr. Tyng has been found guilty, and sentenced to receive a public admonition from the Bishop.

THE THOMAS AND STANTON MUSS.

Gen. Thomas appeared on the 26th Feb., before Judge Carter, for trial. Stanton's lawyers asked a postponement. Thomas' objected and Gen. Thomas was discharged without bail.

On the 27th, Gen. Thomas lays damages against Stanton (for arrest and false imprisonment, we suppose,) at $250,000.

Thomas applies for a *quo warranto* against Stanton. The President has no part in the proceedings.

On the 28th, Stanton answers Thomas' warrant for false imprisonment by attorney.

On the 29th, the *quo warranto* papers are withheld, for further examination of the law, but will certainly be filed early next week. Under the present ruling Stanton will have a month to prepare his answer.

THE HOLDEN RECORD.—We learn from the Raleigh *Sentinel* that H. H. Helper, Esq., proposes to fight Holden, inside of the Republican party. He will publish an illustrated campaign paper, to be called the "Holden Record," and invites all levers of the State to assist him in defeating the X. P. G., as an impediment to reconstruction. The publication of the *Record* will be commenced about the 12th of March, or as soon as the necessary cuts can be procured. Published weekly, richly illustrated at 50 cts. for the campaign.

Holden's nomination has even disgusted the *true* Republicans.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—We regret, being unable for want of room, that we cannot give extracts from every quarter of the North and West, commendatory of the President. Everywhere the better class of society is unanimous in defence of the President. He is tendered all sorts of aid—pecuniary and military. The righteous indignation of a free people is aroused against Congress, and it, with all its supporters, will go down socially and politically, at the various elections this year, throughout the entire country. We believe President Johnson could carry more States in the next presidential [illegible]

What is Impeachment?—Many persons seem to confound "impeachment" with "conviction." Impeachment is equivalent to indictment—nothing more, nothing less. Read what the Constitution of the United States says:

ARTICLE I SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, *and shall have the sole power of impeachment.*"

So then, as the House has completed its action, the impeachment of the President is complete. The next thing will be his trial, and then his acquittal or his conviction.

Enrole the Voters!—The most important work before the Committees, in the various Captain's Districts in the State, will be the enrolement of voters. Let them not delay in this vital matter. Proceed, at once, with the enrolement of every man who is willing to co-operate with the great Conservative movement, and of every man, also, who is known to be ashamed of his color and in favor of negro supremacy!

Maybe So.—The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday thus closes a leader on the situation:

The insolent imputations made by Radical leaders upon the courage and manhood of the Democratic masses, their bold avowals of a purpose to use violence, has already led to counter military demonstrations on the part of the people. The masses of the land would greatly prefer a decision by the highest judicial tribunals, or by the ballot-box, but before they are cheated or bullied out of both, they will make a resolute stand for the Constitution. Revolutionary violence will be met by armed preparation on the part of the people, who are intended to be subjugated—a people eminently peace-loving and sick of public disorders, but too manly and intelligent to yield their liberties and Constitution to the military demand of Stanton and Grant, and abundantly able, at the proper time, to prove to the cowardly legislative defamers of their courage that they have both the will and the nerve to be free."

New York, March 3, M.—Barnum's Museum, with most of the curiosities and animals, was burned last night. Loss half a million.

Barnum was insured for $150,000.

His giraffe, valued at $20,000, will die from burns. A pair of tigers were burned, valued at $25,000. The gorilla was burned. The giantess and Circassian barely escaped, losing everything. Twenty-eight animals were burned.

THE NOMINATIONS.

As Mr. Goodloe has ever been a true and consistent Republican, we copy his remarks on the nominations in preference to any of our own this week. The *Register* says:

We publish elsewhere a list of the persons who were nominated yesterday and to-day, by the Convention in Tuckers' Hall, for various public offices. We believe that the wisest thing has not been done by that body, to secure reconstruction, and to advance the honor and welfare of the people.

The nomination of Mr. Holden for the office of Governor, will of itself rouse every element of opposition in the state to the higest pitch of excitement. He lost a brilliant opportunity to display a magnanimous and self-sacrifising devotion to the cause which he professes to have so much at heart. His name, which is a synonym for whatever is harsh, proscriptive, and hateful to nine-tenths of the white people of the State, will repell thousands of votes, and will go far to counterbalance the good effects which would otherwise flow from making a liberal Constitution.

If the Constitution should be defeated after excluding from it everything proscriptive, the fact will be mainly due to the candidacy of ex-Governor Holden. His intelligent friends must feel the force of these considerations, and they should impress his mind with the duty of with-drawing from a position in which he is made a great obstruction to the restoration of North Carolina to the Union.

There are other names on the ticket which we regret to see there. They will be heavy weights to carry, and their nomination by the Convention, implies great confidence in the strength of the cause. But of these we shall speak hereafter.

Some of the judicial nominations are very good, and some very indifferent.

Supreme Court.—Opinions delivered as follows:

By Person, C. J. In May *ex.* Hanks, in Equity, from Chatham, decree for plaintiff. In Fort *ex.* Bank of Cape Fear, from Wake, judgement. In Moore *ex.* Miller, in equity, from Wake, *demurrer* allowed, bill dismissed. In Taylor *ex.* Miller, in equity from Wake *demurrer* allowed, bill dismissed.

By Battle, J. In Doe *ex dem* Hall *ex.* Want, from Craven, reversed, judgement for plaintiff. In State *ex.* Taylor and Knight, from Edgecombe, no error. In Bryan *ex.* Hughs, in equity, from Craven, decree to be drawn. In Wood *ex.* Wood, from Wayne, judgement affirmed.

By Reade, J. In Smith *ex.* Cobb in equity, from Guilford, *demurrer* overruled with costs, injunction continued to the hearing. In Williamson *ex.* Fox in equity, from Mecklenburg, decree for specific performance. In Sneed *ex.* Smith, error.

Henry G. Williams, of Nash, was licensed to practice in the County Courts.

This body adjourned on Saturday last, after a patient and laborious session.

The Crises Described.—The *National Intelligencer* thus describes the gravity and moment of the present crisis:

The times are momentous. Perils so great never before menaced our institutions. We are on the very eve of the most critical events, and he is less than a vigilant patriot who does not see and provide for the impending danger. Radicalism is bent on revolution, and will not stop at civil war. It has enlisted the regular army in its service. Let the people therefore—the brave honest masses be warned and roused for the first blow may come like a thief in the night. Let the alarm be sounded from ocean to ocean, that our liberties are in danger of being overthrown by a base conspiracy, and let meetings be forthwith called in every city, town and village that expression may be given to the indignant voice of the nation, and that the people may prepare to protect and defend the Constitution, for the vindication of which a patriotic President is to be impeached and deposed.

Indian Outrages in Texas.—The San Antonio *Herald* says three families of women and children were all together at one house of one of them, to remain while the men were gone to mill. The Indians came to the house, after committing some depredations among the stock in the neighborhood, and took away these women and children, except one woman, who had attempted to shoot them on their entering the house, and who was stabbed to the the heart. The smaller children, who were unable to travel, were killed within half a mile of the house. This is awful, and we cannot but agree with the *Herald* in saying that "the prevailing policy in the treatment of these Indians should be extermination." This took place not far from San Antonio.

The Indians are reported all through Kerr, Kendall and Bandera counties. A woman named Wagner was killed by them near Kerrville last week. A house was burned by them in the same neighborhood.—*Galveston News Feb.* 19

Markets—New York, March 3, p. m.—Cotton very firm and in fair demand. Sales of 2,300 bales at 28.

Turpentine 70@71. Rosin 3@7. Gold 144.

N. C. Conservative Organization.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon Thomas Bragg, Chairman; R C Badger, Secretary.

First District.—Hon W N H Smith, William A Moore, Mills H Eure.

Second District.—H R Bryan, Geo V Strong, T S Kenan.

Third District.—Hon George Howard, J J Davis, M W Ransom.

Fourth District.—Hon J M Leach, Livingston Brown, James T Morehead, Jr.

Fifth District.—Col E D Hall, A McLean, Hon Thomas S Ashe.

Sixth District.—R F Armfield, W M Robbins, Hon J H Wilson.

Seventh District.—Plato Durham, A C Avery M L McCorkle.

Eighth District.—R M Stokes, Cassing Gudger W L Love.

Resident Committee at Raleigh.—Hon A S Merrimon, Hon Daniel G Fowle, Gen W R Cox, Sexton Gales, J P Hughes, Moses A Bledsoe.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

State Organization.

A State Committee, to consist of a Chairman and thirty members,—six of whom shall reside in Raleigh, and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The Committee shall have power to maintain its organization, by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registration, &c., and for a proper canvass of the State.

District Organization.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

County Organization.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organizations, appoint a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and, when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no name to be thus enrolled without his express consent and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

The following Resolution, offered by Col. Hall, was also adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the Convention appoint two persons in each county to make a thorough canvass of the same, and disseminate proper political information.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Conservative people of North Carolina [illegible] in Convention [illegible] February, 1868, to consider the present condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the course which may best relieve and threaten the good people of North Carolina with the dangers which surround them, do

1. Declare our unalterable devotion to the principles of our constitutional liberty and our fidelity to the govern[illegible] of the United States, as set forth in the Federal and State Constitutions. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and that we rely alleviate our oft repeated declarations that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States and with the entire people of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and coordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people of the Reconstruction Acts and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the great and all absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the state, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically, and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many counties, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper measure within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudice against that race; that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of [illegible]

5. *Resolved*, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder, in the last resort, of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact, as established by law in the earlier and better days of the Republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of that people.

8. *Resolved*, That the pending of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democratic and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates, for the State at large, to represent the Conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, by the Executive committee for the State, which has been appointed by this convention, be instructed if the time shall be sufficient, to call a convention of the conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various state officers whose election shall then be ordered; and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said convention, to put in nomination, [illegible] Conservative men for said offices.

Our Market Column.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, &c.,

Carefully corrected each week.

By W. S. MOORE, General Dealer.

Apples—green	1.00	to	1.50
" dried			5
Bacon	18	to	20
Beef	7	to	8
Butter	25	to	30
Beans per bushel			1.50
Coffee, per sack	25	to	20
" retail	25	to	33⅓
Cheese	20	to	30
Chickens	15	to	20
Corn	1.15	to	1.25
" meal			1.25
Cotton raw	12	to	15
" yarn	1.50	to	1.60
" yd sheeting	14	to	16⅔
Eggs			15
Flaxseed	1.50	to	1.75
Feathers	40	to	60
Fodder per 100 lbs	75	to	1.00
Flour	10.50	to	11.
Fertilizers—Guano			5
Baugh's Phosphate			3¼
Plaster per bbl			5.00
" calcined			7.00
Cement			5.00
Furs—Cat			15
Fox—grey	10	to	25
" red	50	to	75
Muskrat	10	to	15
Mink	1.00	to	3.00
Opossum	5	to	10
Otter	1.00	to	3.00
Rabbit per dozen	15	to	20
Hides—green			
" dry			
Leather—sole	35	to	40
" upper	60	to	75
Lard	15	to	20
Molasses—Cuba	70	to	80
Sorghum	40	to	60
Maple Syrup			1.25
Nails—keg			7.50
" retail	9	to	10
Oats per bushel			60
Onions—large			80
" planting			2.00
Oil—linseed			1.75
" tanner's			1.80
" sperm			2.00
" kerosene (best)			1.00
" arora			1.00
Pork	10	to	12
Potatoes—Irish	75	to	80
" sweet			1.00
Peas—cow			1.25
" white			1.75
Rice	15½	to	18
Rags—cotton			3½
Salt—fine per sack			4.50
" Liverpool per sack			3.00
" retail			3¾
Soda, best			20
Tallow	13	to	15½
Vinegar	40	to	50
Wool	25	to	40
" rolls	60	to	75

GREENSBORO MONEY MARKETS.

Corrected by

HENRY C. KELLOGG,

Banker and Insurance Agent,

Tate Building, corner of West Market and South Elm Streets, Greensboro, N. C.

Gold ..... 13⅝ a 14

Silver ..... Small, 12⅝ a 13⅛; large, 13⅛ a 13⅝

Money in fair demand, 2½ a 3 per cent per month, on collaterals.

Exchange ..... One-fourth

N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank Notes dull.

Bank North Carolina	50
" Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	28
" Wadesboro	24
" Wilmington	25
" Roxboro	55
" Thomasville	20
" Lexington at Graham	23
" " Lexington, old	18
" " new	10
" Commerce	15
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	5
" Yanceyville	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro, old	26
" " " new	12
Miners' and Planters' Bank	38
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	25
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co, old	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	28
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank Notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank Notes, &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates. 2—1y

DR. WM. M. ALBRIGHT, Having located at G. W. Albright's, 7 miles North-West of Greensboro, offers his Professional Services to the public. 2-1y

J. HARPER LINDSAY, Jr., (*Successor to Ernest Lindsay*) Dealer in Confectioneries, Groceries, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Fancy Articles, Toys, Notions, &c. Next door to Southern Express Office, Greensboro, N. C. 3—3y

GREENSBORO MONEY MARKET.

Buying Rates of Bank Notes, &c. By

WILSON & SHOBER,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET.

Bank of N. C.	50
" Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	28
" Wadesboro	24
" Wilmington	25
" Roxboro	55
" Thomasville	20
" Lexington at Graham	23
" " Lexington, old	18
" " new	10
" Commerce	15
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	5
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We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank Notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Bank Notes sent us by *Express* will be remitted for on day of receipt, either in draft on New York or currency as may be desired. If prices are not satisfactory, notes will be returned.

We buy mutilated and broken bank currency, sell Revenue Stamps, deal in Coin, Bonds, U. S. Securities, Stocks, Bullion, and discount Commercial paper.

Drafts sold on chief cities in Europe. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement.

Drafts sold on New York and principal Northern cities.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at usual rates, and Losses promptly adjusted.

Post Office and Rail-Road Guide.

Post Office, J. D. White, P. M., East Market, Caldwell block.

Northern Mail, R. & D. R. R.	arrives at	8½ P. M.
" " "	closes at	9 "
Eastern " N. C. R. R.	arrives at	9-10 "
" " "	closes.... at	9 "
Western " "	arrives at	4-15 A. M.
" " "	closes.... at	8½ P. M.
Pittsboro	arrives Friday	6 "
"	leaves Saturday	6 A. M.
Asheboro	arrives Saturday	6 P. M.
"	leaves Friday	9 A. M.
Salem	arrives Friday	3 P. M.
"	leaves Saturday	6 A. M.
Yanceyville	arrives Tuesday and Friday	6 P. M.
"	leaves Monday and Thursday	6 A. M.

Railroads.

N. C. mail going East	arrives.. at	3-47 A. M.
" " " "	leaves.. at	3-58 "
" " West	arrives.. at	9-10 P. M.
" " " "	leaves.. at	9-15 "
Freight going East	leaves at	2-30 "
" " West	" at	8-55 A. M.
R. & D. mail	arrives ..... at	7.35 P. M.
" "	leaves ..... at	4 A. M.
Freight	arrives ..... at	4-35 P. M.
" "	leaves ..... at	6-40 A. M.

Local Squibs.

We will thank any one for giving us such items, for this department, as may be of general interest.

JOB PRINTING of every description can be done at our office, at low rates.

THE PATRIOT, of our town, anticipates a re-appearance to-morrow.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:—T. T.—Will accept our thanks; but when we insert selected articles, we prefer making our own selections.

STEAMBOAT ON THE DAN.—We learn from the Milton *Chronicle* that a steamboat has been built to run between Danville and Barksdale.

The Goldsboro *News* is in luck. Returns thanks for a bottle of wine, pair shad and a nice paper collar and shirt bosom. Our people are not so appreciative of the good will of editors.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—Not shad, strawberries or peas, but an old fashion April thunder-storm, on Monday the 2nd. It was free and we were thar.

THAT MIRE.—Somebody's attention is earnestly called to the mire at foot of hill, in edge of town, on road leading to Martinsville. There is scarcely a day that some one is not "in the mud," from one to four feet, owing to length of horse's legs or height of wagon wheels. We learn the county overseer says it is town property—we don't know; but think somebody ought to.

Tobacco in Danville.—We copy from the *Times* as follows:

Lugs.—Common,	$ 4 00	@ 7 00
Bright,	15 00	a 25 00
Leaf.—Fillers,	$15 00	a 20 00
Yellow,	30 00	a 55 00

A large quantity of tobacco in market.

WM. WRIGHT PARKER was hung in Wilmington, on Friday 28th Feb., for being one of the murderers of Wm. Childress. The murder was committed in 1863, and Parker was not arrested until last year. He was arrested in this county, where he had married a very worthy widow lady, who applied for a divorce, as soon as his real character was discovered. We saw Parker the day he was arrested, and he professed a perfect willingness to undergo a trial, as he declared he was innocent, yet he attempted to break jail while here. We learn from the *Star* that he made a full confession of his participation in the robbery, murder and concealment of the body of Mr. Childress.

LARCENY.—Charles Burwell, freedman, was up before Justice Dilworth, on last Sunday, charged with the above named crime in several distinct cases. To the two first, that of stealing wood from C. W. Westbrook and shingles from C. Reese, he plead guilty—the proof being so conclusive that even he himself did not have the benefit of a doubt. There were several other charges against Charles, but could not be substantiated. In default of security, he was locked up to await the decision of our next Court. There is a little too much in this line of trade going on in our town, and we hope a few others may meet with the same *good luck* as poor Charles.

Every southern paper we take up, it seems to us, informs us of some one or more of our fellow citizens who are abandoning the 'Loyal Leagues." The Ashville News contains a card signed by eight citizens of Haywood county, withdrawing from the "Loyal League," and declaring for the Union, the old constitution, and a white man's government.

If we had a friend who was still holding on, we should go to him, with tears in our eyes, and tell him to get out of such company. If we have a solitary subscriber to the Times who belongs to that organization, we beg him to take his place by the side of his own race and color.—*Danville Times.*

Prophecy Fulfilled.—"If the infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands they will override the Constitution set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions or dare question their infallability, and finally bankrupt the county and deluge it with blood."—*Daniel Webster, March 7th*, 1860.

BLACK REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATING CONVENTION.

This mixed and greasy assembly met in Raleigh, on the 26th and 27th Feb. The nominations are given as follows:

For Governor.—W. W. Holden, of Wake.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke.

Secretary of State.—H. J. Menninger, (Yank.) of Craven.

Treasurer.—David A. Jenkins. of Gaston.

Auditor.—Henderson Adams, of Davidson.

Supt. of Public Works.—Ceburn L. L. Harris, of Wake.

Supt. of Public Instruction.—Samuel S. Ashley, (Yank.) of New Hanover.

Attorney General.—Wm. M. Coleman of Wake.

Supreme Court Judges.—Hon. Richmond M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Will. B. Rodman, of Beaufort, and Robert P. Dick, of Guilford.

Superior Court Judges.—C C Pool, of Pasquotank, 1st district; E W Jones, of Washington, 2d district; C R Thomas, of Craven, 3d district; Daniel L Russel, Jr., of Brunswick, 4th district; R P Buxton, of Cumberland, 5th district; S W Watts, of Martin, 6th district; Thos Settle, of Rockingham, 7th district; D H Starbuck, of Forsyth, 8th district; Geo W Logan, of Rutherford, 9th district; Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell, 10th district; J W Bowman, of Mitchell, 11th district; R H Cannon, of Jackson, 12th district.

In all the above there are some Yankees, but NO NEGROES, and yet a great howl is made against the Conservatives, because we insist that this is a white man's government.

After the usual dirty speeches and congratulations, the Convention gave three cheers for Congress, three cheers for the State ticket, three cheers for nominee for Governor, and three cheers for Gen. Grant, and adjourned *sine die*.

THE MEN ON THE MONGREL TICKET.

A slight allusion to the political history of the men on the Black Republican ticket may be useful to county canvassers. We copy the facts from the Raleigh *Sentinel*.

W. W. Holden is the father of secession, and gloried over the act, even to preserving, as an heir-loom, the gold-pen with which "he did the deed." When his knees got weak, he urged peace for the sake of "saving slavery." After the surrender, he was the only leading man in North Carolina who advocated President Johnson's policy as right *per se*. He declared that *unqualified opposition to negro suffrage* was the most "conspicuous of *Union* land marks," and asserted that the usurpation, on the part of Congress, of attempting to say who should and who should not vote in North Carolina, was monstrous and infamous. We will prove all of this, by extracts from the Raleigh *Standard*, in good time.

Tod R. Caldwell, who now, in the bitterness of his little nature, goes for hanging so-called "rebels," at one time, during the war, was engaged in making speeches, urging men to volunteer —while he stayed at home.

David A. Jenkins is an old negro-trader, who made all his money by the "traffic in human flesh."

Wm. M. Coleman was a rampant secessionist, and, in the beginning of the war, was for sending all the Yankees to perdition sooner than one could telegraph from Concord to Raleigh.

Col. W. B. Rodman, to this day, we suppose, has not abandoned all the doctrine that secession is right in theory: for he is practically acting upon it. He was a Judge of one of the Military Courts, during the war, and sentenced many poor fellows to death for desertion—desertion to which they were instigated by many of the very men with whom he is now co-operating, and with whom he is now engaged in branding with infamy, by putting them under political ostracism, the very men with whom he was associated in the army.

Chas. R. Thomas was an officer of the "rebel" State government of North Carolina, during the war, and, when a candidate to the Confederate Congress, declared that our separation from the old Union was, and ought to be, eternal.

Thomas Settle was an officer in the Confederate army; and yet, in the Convention of 1865, he virtually declared that every man engaged in the "rebellion" was a "murderer,"—the most atrocious sentiment that ever fell from mortal lips, and one that will stick to *Captain* Settle like the shirt of Nessus!

Gen. G. W Logan was a member of the Confederate Congress.

J. W. Bowman was, at one time, an officer in the Confederate service.

C. L. Harris voted, in the Legislature of 1865-'66, against allowing negroes the privilege of giving evidence in the Courts of Justice!

S. S. Ashley and H. J. Menninger belong to that class of abolition fanatics, who, for years before the war, were conniving at violations of the fugitive slave law, who were warring upon the institutions of the South, encouraging John Brown raids, and, thereby, fostering that feeling in the South which was ultimately forced to crop out in armed resistance,—not to the Constitution, but to the lawless designs of sectional incendiaries. Upon the shoulders of just such men rests most of the guilt and horrors of the war.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Feb. 26. *Senate.* A bill to sell Harper's Ferry land.

House.—The House concurred in the supplemental Reconstruction bill passed on yesterday by the Senate. It provides that a majority of voters shall ratify the constitution. Registered persons shall vote anywhere in the State, after 10 days residence, &c., and that Congressional and State elections shall be held simultaneously with that for ratification of the Constitution. Vote, 96 to 32. The bill goes to the President.

27th. Nothing done in either house.

28th. *Senate*—A bill was reported abolishing the Bureau of Statistics.

Rules of Impeachment were presented. Their consideration was postponed.

A hundred thousand dollars was appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to defend himself against claimants for captured and abandoned property in the Court of Claims.

The bill conveying the proceeds of captured and abandoned property into the Treasury passed.

House.—A bill regulating the custody and expenditure of public moneys passed. It forbids transfer from one Bureau to another, and the application of surplus money to deficiency in another. The penalty is imprisonment and fine.

29th. *Senate.*—Procedure in impeachment was under consideration all day. Considerable difference of opinion, regarding details, was manifested but repeated motions to adjourn were defeated by a disposition to push the matter to completion.

House.—After private business the impeachment articles were introduced and discussed to adjournment.

The impeachment articles are:

1. The removal of Stanton with an intention to *violate the Constitution* and laws.

2. The appointment to the War Secretaryship with like intent, of one Lorenzo Thomas.

3. Conspiracy, with Thomas and others unknown, to hinder Stanton, by intimidation and threats, from executing his office.

4. Conspiracy with Thomas and others to prevent and hinder the execution of the tenure-of-office bill.

5. The appointment of Thomas while the Senate was in session.

6. Conspiracy with Thomas to seize the property of the United States, contrary to the Act of July, 1861.

7. Conspiracy with Thomas and others to eject Stanton from the War office.

8. Conspiracy to take possession of the property in the War Office.

9. Giving a letter to Thomas, authorizing him to take possession of the War Office.

10. Persuading Gen. Emory against the law requiring orders from the President and Secretary of War to come through the General of the Armies.

March 2. *Senate*—The impeachment question was debated. A remonstrance against the constitutionality of the Supreme Court and reconstruction bills was referred to the Judiciary.

House.—The articles of impeachment were discussed. Several verbal amendments were made, the 7th stricken out, and, the rest were adopted. Vote on the first, 126 to 40; and nearly the same vote on all, except the last, on which it was 108 to 48. A protest, signed by 45 members, was not received nor allowed to be printed.

Butler, Stevens and Shanks failed in getting in new sections.

The managers nominated are the same as those chosen in caucus. No Democrats chosen, as the latter declined to act, wishing to have nothing to do with it.

March 3. *Senate.*—The Clerk of the House announced the passage of the impeachment articles, and the appointment of managers. Bingham was elected Chairman of Impeachment managers.

The Secretary of the Senate was directed to inform the House that the Senate was ready.

House.—A resolution requesting as much speed in impeachment, as is compatible with Justice, was offered.

The Judiciary Committee was directed to enquire whether Congress has the power to regulate freights on roads running from one State into another.

A motion to suspend the rules, to admit the protest against impeachment was lost—49 to 72.

The impeachment managers introduced two additional articles:

10th, is Butler's charging the President with misdemeanors in speeches, while journeying around the circle.

The 11th is comprehensive—charging the President with saying, in 1866, in Washington, that Congress was illegal and could only act so far as he chose to recognize it, and with the violation of two or three bills in his efforts to keep Stanton out, after the Senate had overruled his reasons for suspension. This article includes Stevens' which failed.

DIED,

On the 29th Feb., MAGGIE L., daughter of Thomas and Sallie Taylor, aged 3 years, 2 months, 13 days.

Little Maggie, I knew her well,
She was a handsome wee thing;
She promised fair to be a belle,
The bonny little darling.
But now she is dead and at rest,
Over the storm of life's been driven,
And joined that choir of the blest,
Around the throne of heaven.
Then parents grieve no more for her,
For it has been her happy lot
To leave this world of pain and care,
And go where sighs and sin are not.

RACE.

☞ Patriot copy.

CONVENTION.

Feb. 26.—Spent in personal explanations, in which the reporter of the *Sentinel* received a full share of abuse.

Galloway, (negro,) presented a petition from citizens of Wilmington, praying the Convention to order an election for Municipal officers, as the present incumbents were disloyal.

The hall was tendered the radical convention in the afternoon.

27th.—Mr. Hodnett wished to know by what authority the postage on large packets of mail that regularly went from this hall every day, was paid out of the people's money. He thought that they received high enough *per diem*, to pay for their own correspondence.

Various other points of order were sprung upon Mr. Hodnett, when he took his seat, saying, "yes, you rule out of order everything that has a tendency to show to the people the reckless exravagance with which you squander their money."

It is very hard for the white people to be taxed to pay for the circulating of black republican documents.

28th.—The ordinance reducing the tax on Theatrical and Concert troupes passed. Several sections of the Judiciary report were adopted. Also, several sections of the Legislative Department.

29th.—Judiciary report was finally adopted and ordered to be printed. The Homestead reports were called up and some action taken. Tourgee's amendment, exempting a homestead from execution on all debts (prior to the passage, as well as after) was adopted. The courts will most likely declare it unconstitutional. A resolution was adopted, requesting Gen. Canby to issue orders enforcing the ordinance in relation to relief, as some of the Superior Court Judges were disregarding it.

March 2.—More divorce petitions, and demand so great the committee was enlarged. Mr. Chandler, (the Confederate deserter) proposed a resolution approving the impeachment of the President, and giving thanks to Congress for so doing. Several other equally as important matters occupied the remainder of the day.

On Monday night, the report of the Committee on Corporations, other than Municipal, was finally adopted. Pending its consideration, Mr. Durham offered the following amendment:

"*Provided*, That institutions of learning, in which blacks and whites are educated together, shall not be incorporated under general or special law."

Mr. Durham offered the amendment in good faith and advocated it with zeal, ability and earnestness. Mr. Rodman, one of the Radical candidates for Supreme Court Judge, and others, endeavored to dodge the issue of "social equality" thus presented; the *yeas and nays were called*, AND THE AMENDMENT VOTED DOWN! This is another stride of the infamous Radical monster. Will the white people of North Carolina vote for a Constitution, which *compels* them to send their children to the same schools with negro children, or else, if they are unable to provide for their education otherwise, allow them to grow up in ignorance? Never! *Never!*

3rd.—The contested seat, between Marler and Marshall, was decided a party vote, and the seat given to Mr. Marshall. The Conservatives protested, but were refused a place on the journal. The rest of the day was spent in considering the article on "Crimes and Punishments." This will be as lenient as possible—as most of the offenders in this State are of the dominant party.

POTATOES. Early Goodrich planting POTATOES, received and for sale by JAMES SLOAN & SONS. March 3d, 1868. 5tf

Mrs. S. W. Dilworth, *MANTUA-MAKER.* West Market, next door to the Times Office, wishes to say to the ladies of town and county, that she continues to carry on the *MANTUA-MAKING* business. She is in regular receipt of the latest styles of ladies and children's costume. The great success in the past warrants her in assuring entire satisfaction to all who favor her with patronage in the future. Prices very low. The ladies are respectfully solicited to give her a call. Greensboro, N. C., March 5, 1868. 5tf

North Carolina. GUILFORD COUNTY. Court of Equity, Master's Office. Sally Kirkman and others vs. Lindsay Millis and others. *Petition to sell Land.*

It appearing to my satisfaction upon affidavit filed in my office, that the defendants, Lindsay Millis, Mariah J. Millis, Martha Millis and John Millis, reside without the limits of this State: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition the same will be taken as confessed, and set down for hearing *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, this 27th day of February, 1868. RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.

5—6w—$8

Fresh Garden Seeds. A large and fine assortment for sale by PORTER & ECKEL.

Almanacs with full directions for the culture of Seeds furnished *gratis.*

SMOKING TOBACCO! DURHAM, PEACE, ZEPHYR PUFF, and other fine brands, for sale by PORTER & ECKEL.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY, CHEAPLY, AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED, IN THE VERY BEST STYLE, *AND ON REASONABLE TERMS, BUT NOT ON A CREDIT.*

☞ Orders by mail from parties unknown must be accompanied by the money.

North Carolina. GUILFORD COUNTY. Court of Equity, Master's Office. J. W. D. McNairy vs. John M. Clymer and others. *Original Bill.*

It appearing to my satisfaction upon affidavit filed that the defendant, John M. Clymer, resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court and without the limits of this State: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same—judgment will be taken as confessed, and the cause set down for hearing *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, this 27th day of February, 1868. RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.

5—6w—$8

North Carolina. DAVIDSON COUNTY. In Equity. The Bill of Complaint of Green H. Lee vs. James R. Mendenhall and Delphina E. Mendenhall, executrix of Gen. C. Mendenhall, dec'd.

It appearing to the Court that James R. Mendenhall, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this Bill, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March A. D. 1868, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed, and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, F. C. Robbins, Clerk & Master in Equity, for said county, at office, this 17th day of February A. D. 1868.

3—6w—$8. F. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E.

Administrator's Sale. On Friday the 20th of March I will sell at public auction at the residence of W. H. Reece, dec'd, all his personal property on a credit of 6 months.

I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time specified by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted to the estate will please come forward and settle immediately.

In my absence the judgments, notes and accounts can be found at the office of R. M. Stafford, Sheriff. W. G. SAPP, Adm.

All those indebted to the late firm of REECE & ALBRIGHT will also please come forward and settle, otherwise they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer. R. H. ALBRIGHT, 4—tf Surviving Partner.

Fresh Garden Seed. I have just received a choice lot of fresh seed, to which I would respectfully call the attention of the public.

Cabbage, all kinds, Tomato, Celery, Beets, Cucumber, Beans (snaps) Peas, &c., &c.

These seed were grown in Richmond, Va., and are known to be good.

Call early and secure them. R. W. GLENN, M. D. 3-tf *McConnell Building.*

MUSIC STORE. FOREIGN AND American Sheet Music, vocal and instrumental, Music Books, Instructions for Piano, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. Musical Instruments such as Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Flutes, etc. German, French and Italian Violin and Guitar Strings.

Catalogues of Sheet Music and Books sent free to any order on application.

Music sent by mail, securely wrapped, the expense being only two cents for every four ounces.

All orders, whether large or small, strictly and promptly attended to

Address Prof. F. B. MAURICE, 4—3m Greensboro, N. C.

MISS. N. MAURICE. Fashionable Dress and Cloak-Maker, (South Elm street, Greensboro, N. C.) Ladies and Children's furnishing goods, Ribbons, Gloves, Real Laces and Imitations, Dress and Cloak Buttons, Trimmings in every variety, Cambrics, Corsets, Ladies and Children's Hosieries, Gaiters and Shoes, Lace Collars and Cuffs.

BRANCH OF MDE. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS.

New Patterns received regularly. Patterns cut to order. 4—3m

PLANTER'S HOTEL, *GREENSBORO, N. C.* (East Market street, near court-house.) The Proprietor would inform the traveling public, and the citizens of this county especially, that his new house is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travelers.

The prices are as low, if not lower, than any other house in town.

A fine, new Bar is attached to this house, which will always be furnished with the best of Liquors.

JOHN T. REESE, 4—1y *Proprietor.*

Cheese, Cheese, Cheese. Just received another large lot. Also, best Kerosene oil, Upper and Sole Leather, Sugar and Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Nails and Soda.

FURS of every description wanted.

Also, agent for Singer's Sewing Machine, one of which can be seen in our millinery room. 2tf W. S. MOORE.

AGRICULTURAL Implements in great variety: Clover Seed, Lime, Plaster and Guano, for sale on the most accommodating terms, for Cash, or will be exchanged for any kind of Barter that can be disposed of in this or any other market. Feb. 6. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

JAMES SLOAN & SONS, *GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,* 1—1y Greensboro, N. C.

The Farmer's Column.

Written for the Times.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY THESE HARD TIMES WITHOUT MUCH LABOR OR EXPENSE.

(Continued from last week.)

Messrs. Editors:—I will now place before your readers some statistics furnished by a wealthy Grape Grower in Missouri who made a handsome fortune raising grapes, and I am informed reliably, that he was a poor man when he commenced operations. He says the Catawba does not do so well in Missouri as it does in North Carolina, its native State, or even in Ohio, and he plants other varieties. It is my purpose, in the introduction of his statements in regard to the cost of planting and cultivating, and the nett annual product of his vineyards, and other vineyards in his vicinity, to thereby show your readers not only what has been done, but what *can* be done by the citizens of the Old North State. For nothing is more true than that our loose, friable soil is far better for the grape than the black, heavy soil of Missouri. Mr. Husman, our successful Western friend, regrets very much that the soil west of the Mississippi does not suit the Catawba, and he very justly expresses his sorrow, as it is the queen of grapes in this its native State. And we may safely cultivate it with even greater profit than that of the Norton and Concord of Husman's vineyards beyond the great river.

The following statistics I append in Mr. Husman's own language: The following is the cost of a vineyard planted by me in May, 1861, containing about 3,000 vines on 2½ acres of ground. The ground could not be made ready until late in the season, consequently many of the vines failed to grow, and had to be replanted the second season:

1700 Norton's Virginia,	$20 per 100,		340 00
400 Concord	25 "		100 00
350 Delaware	50 "		175 00
150 Herbemont	25 "		37 50
50 Cunningham	50 "		25 00
Other varieties assorted,			100 00
Cost of clearing, plowing and planting, $50 per acre,			125 00
Putting up trellis, $150 per acre,			375 00
Interest on capital invested,			100 00
Whole cost of planting, &c.,			$1,377 50
PRODUCT.			
For layers and cuttings made 1st year,			339 00
" "	2nd "		120 00
" "	3rd "		2500 00
Concord Grapes sold, 2000 lbs, net 16c.,			320 00
Plants and cuttings fourth year,			4000 00
2040 lbs. of Grapes, marketed at 24cts. per lb, nett,			459 00
5th year sold 2585 gallons of wine, $3 to $5 per gallon,			8620 00
336 lbs. of Hartford Prolific grapes, 20c. per lb.,			67 20
57,000 plants from cuttings and layers, at $100 per 1000,			5700 00
Leaving the product of the first 5 years,			$25,305 80
Deduct total cost, including the planting, interest on capital for five years, also the annual cost of labor, all of which is			$3027 00
Leaves clear profit for first 5 years of			$19,679 80

These are facts and figures for our people to look at. Husman's vineyard of 2½ acres cost him 3 times as much as a vineyard, the same size costs in this State (for 3000 choice vines can be bought for $150,) and behold his success! Your obedient servant,

C. W. WESTBROOK.

The use of Pepper.—Pepper is an almost universal condiment. Black pepper irritates and inflames the coating of the stomach. Red pepper does not irritate, consequently it should be used instead of black pepper. It was known to the Romans, and has been in the East Indies from time immemorial as it corrects that flatulence which attends the large use of vegetable food. Persons in health do not need any pepper in their food. But to those of weak and languid stomachs it is far more healthy to us cayenne pepper at meals than any form of wine, brandy or beer that can be named, because it stimulates without the reactions of sleepiness or debility.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A Few Words about Horses.—Hay and oats make the best feed for horses that are obliged to work hard and regularly. If the hay is cut fine and the oats bruised or ground, the whole mixed and moistened, the horse will eat his rations quicker, digest them sooner, and thus have more time for resting and renewing his powers for labor. Farmer's horses that work little during winter time may be kept cheaper by cutting and mixing bright straw and hay in equal quantities, and adding a ration of steamed potatoes or raw carrots. Colts should be fed literally on good hay—bright clover is best—and bruised oats; give them a roomy box stall in stormy weather and during nights. Litter freely and let the manure accumulate under them. Sawdust or spent tan make good and convenient bedding; in cities and villages they are often cheaper than straw. Groom horses well and let them have exercise every day; a run in the yard is excellent. See that stable floors over basements are sound and strong. Arrange the feeding-racks so that dust and hay seed will not fall into horses' mane or eyes; some horsemen build their mangers too high, thus forcing the animal to take an unnatural and painful position when eating. Farm horses that are not worked should have their shoes taken off, and those that are driven on the road should be kept well shod.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Clover Fields.—Clover fields should be especially protected from the tread of stock. In soft weather the ground is seriously injured by the trampling, and in all weather the crowns of the plants liable to be destroyed, doing much damage to the crop. Under no circumstances should a young clover field be trod by stock until there is a sufficient bite to feed them well.

Seeds.—Let grass seeds be now provided. Clover seeds are very often sown in February, and it is thought, on the whole, the best time. The seed becomes covered by the action of the frost upon the surface, and startes early which is a point of much importance. In this case there is no preparation for sowing or any other operation, but the roller will do useful service where the frost is out of the ground.

Manures.—Take advantage of any weather to get manures to the ground where wanted, and do not fear to spread it at once upon the ground. Gather materials, as there is opportunity, to increase the quantity. Make compost heaps for any necessary purposes. Litter stock of all sorts abundantly. Manure is a good thing, of which we are not likely to have too much.

Cure for Toothache.—At a meeting of the Medical Society, Dr. Blake, a distinguished practitioner said that he was able to cure the most desperate case of toothache, unless the disease was connected with rheumatism, by the application of the following remedy.

Allum reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; mix and apply to the tooth.

A suggestion is that of the *Southern Cultivator*, that our farmers should plant a portion of their fields with early Northern corn. Ripening two or three months before Southern varieties in present field use, it would enable us to have food for man and beasts so much sooner.

The cold Cave at Decorah.—There is at the village of Decorah, near the northern boundary of the State of Iowa a cave where the operations of nature are reversed. In this cave it is cold in summer and warm in winter. The ice begins to form the forepart of June and disappears again the latter part of August, the coldest period being about the middle of July. On the 4th of July icicles may be found from six to eight inches in diameter and from four to eight feet long, affording fine sport for the boys who take them into the market for sale. In this cave no ice is found nor sun from September to June, but June, July and August it is extremely cold so that a man can only stay in it a few minutes. This cave has been known about twenty years, and the facts are known. Thousands of people have been into this cave to see icicles in summer.—*Scientific American.*

Miss M. A. Buie.—We clip the folowing paragraph from the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel:*

Miss Buie, who will be remembered by our Augusta readers as the soldier's friend during the late war, is again in our city. She was robbed of some valuable propriety by the Federal soldiers in North Carolina, and has been compelled to put up her house and lot at High Point, N. C., for raffle. She has fixed no value upon this property but will leave the amount to be raised to the generosity of the people of the South, whom she served so faithfully in the late struggle for Southern Independence. The price of a Chance, however, she has fixed at the low price of one dollar, so that all can take a chance. Lists for this purpose can be found at the Globe Hotel, at Dr. Hatton's Drug Store, and Mr C. W. Hersey's Store; and a large number of chances should be taken as soon as possible.

Wit and Wisdom.

THE NEW LINGO.

BY JINGO.

The following is a specimen from a new grammar to be gratuitously circulated for the use of conventions:

THE VERB TO DO.

Present tense—not used.
Imperfect.
I done it,
Thou donest it,
He done it.

Plural.
We uns done it,
You uns done it,
They uns done it.

Perfect.
I gone done it,
You gone done it,
He gone done it.

Plural.
We uns gone done it,
You uns gone done it,
They uns gone done it.

Plu Perfect.
I done gone done it,
You done gone done it,
He done gone done it.

Plural.
We uns done gone done it,
You uns done gone done it,
They uns done gone done it.

Future.
I gwine done it,
You gwine done it,
He gwine done done.

Plural
We uns gwine done it,
You uns gwine done it,
They uns gwine done it.

Future Perfect.
I gwine gone done it,
You gwine gone done it,
He gwine gone done it.

Plural.
We uns gwine gone done it,
You uns gwine gone done it,
They uns gwine gone done it.

Poor Law.—"Pray, my lord," asked a fashionable lady of Lord Kenyon, "what do you think my son had better do in order to succeed in the law?" "Let him spend all his money; marry a rich wife, and spend all hers; and when he has *not got a shilling* in the world, let him attack the law." Such was the advice of and old Chief Justice.

During a recent performance of Romeo and Juliet, at Marblehead, Mass. the fair Juliet's question in her soliloquy before taking the sleeping draught. "What if this mixture does not work well?" was answered by an urchin in the pit, "Then take a dose of pills." The effect upon the audience can be imagined.

Silence.—An Alabama paper announced that it would keep silent in regard to a "certain little affair," if a bottle of champagne were sent to the office. The editor received seven bottles from seven different parties.

Advertising.—It is said that a tradesman in an Ohio city appends to his advertisement, "Ministers of the Gospel supplied with goods at cost, if they agree to mention the fact to their congregations."

Extremely Sulphurous.—Lord Chesterfield, being told that a certain termagant and scold was married to a gamester, replied, "that cards and brimstone made the best matches."

Josh Billings, says if a man is going to make a business of serving the Lord he likes to see him do it when he measures onions, as well as when he hollers hallelujah.

"A man who'll maliciously set fire to a barn," said Mr. Slow, "and burn up twenty cows, ought to be kicked to death by a jackass, and I'd like to do it."

Sir Philip Sidney said: "I am no herald to inquire of men's pedigrees; it sufficeth me if I know their virtues."

Why is a boy chasing a chicken like a collision at sea? Because he's running a fowl.

Wait for others to advance your interests, and you will wait until they are not worth advancing.

A Vermont genius has patented a saw-filing machine that files all the teeth at once.

Advertising is the oil which wise tradesmen put in their lamps—that's all.

A bad husband beats his wife, and a very bad wife beats the devil.

A wholesale house advertises for women to sell on commision.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Be it enacted, &c., That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and Arkansas there are no civil State governments republican in form, and that the so-called civil governments in said States, respectively, shall not be recognized as valid or legal State governments, either by the executive or judicial power or authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the speedy enforcement of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin, by special orders upon all officers in command within the several military departments within said several States, the performance of all acts authorized by said several laws above recited, and is authorized to remove, at his discretion, by his order from command any or all of said commanders, and detail other officers of the United States army, not below the rank of colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily reorganize civil governments, republican in form, in said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the army may remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several provisional governments within said several disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which by said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several commanders of the military departments within said States; and so much of said acts, or of any act as authorizes the President to detail the military commanders to said military departments, or to remove any officers who may be detailed as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the army or navy of the United States to assist by force of arms the authority of either of said provisional governments in said disorganized States to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States as provided in this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any interference by any person, with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the army made in pursuance of this act and of the acts aforesaid, or any refusal or wilful neglect of any person to issue any order, or do any act required by this act, or either of the acts to which this act is additional or supplementary, with intent to defeat or delay the due execution of this act, or of either of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as conflicts or is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

What do they mean!

C Common Sense Family Sewing Machine.

From whence the name?
Simplicity 1st in use the same.

What will they sew?
Bishop lawn, Beaver-cloth and tow.

Will they use thread coarse or fine?
They will: flax, cotton silk & small twine

Do they use much thread?
About half as much as double thread Machines, and from a common spool without rewinding

S "So simple, that a child can use them,"—so says Mrs S. L. Dunn of Glade Spring, Va.

"How long does it take one to learn," and are they easily managed?

By whom are they made?
By the C. S. F. S. M. Co.

How are they operated?
By hand or treadle, at rate of 300 to 1000 stitches per minute

Are they like Secomb & Co's?
They are essentially different.

F

Will they hem?
Ours will hem, fell, seam, stitch, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, embroider, and gather.

Some Machines require basting.
Ours hem without hand creasing, and tuck and seam, without basting.

Will they sew through thick gathers?
They will, and cross seams without breaking threads or dropp'g stitches

How long will they last?
S 30 years, or days, depends upon how used. We know some used from 1 to 7 years now doing good service.

Are they liable to get out of order?
They are not, because not complicated.

What is their size?
5 by 13 in., and 8 inches high. Weight 10 lbs. Price $15, $20 $27, and $32.

Is the sewing durable?
Please call and examine, or get sample, and be your own judge.

How?
M Cut stitches and pull on seam, &c.

Of whom can they be had?
D H La Pish, Agent, Box 23, Greensboro, N. C.

Extracts from a few of many testimonials.

Speaking of the C. S. F. S. Machine,

Dr. H H Staples, of Greensboro, N. C., says:—"I have for several months had in use in my family, one of the Common Sense Sewing Machines with which we are well pleased."

Mrs. Susan L Dunn, of Glade Spring, Va., says:—"After using other Machines of higher prices, I prefer this one for general use."

Mr. A H McAuley, of Thomasville, N. C., says:—"My wife is much pleased with the Machine she got of you at $20. She says she would not take $40 for it. It does fine," &c. 4–6m

The Times,

Published at Greensboro, N. C.,

Will commence its Seventh Volume early in February, 1868.

The undersigned propose to revive the Times newspaper, which was discontinued in 1861 on account of the war. We shall not attempt to keep up the distinctive literary characteristics of the Times *past:* It will be our prime object to make the Times *to come* a reliable and satisfactory *newspaper*—to devote its columns chiefly to a current record of the great public events transpiring in the country at large, and to a full and lively detail of the local news of our town and section.

Though not to be a partizan journal, the matter of the Times must necessarily be tinged by the political opinions of its conductors: we therefore candidly say that we disapprove the policy and deprecate the results of Radical legislation.—Though willing to allow to the colored people the fullest guarantee of personal and property rights, we are not willing to accord to them supremacy or equality in the government councils. *In color, tastes and habits, we are white folks*—and can't help it!

We intend to make our paper profitable and entertaining to the family circle and to business men, and to furnish it at a price suited to the depressed condition of the country.

Terms—$2 per year, *invariably in advance.*

Any person sending *ten* Subscribers, will receive one copy gratis.

JAS. W. ALBRIGHT & BRO.

New Store.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the very neat Confectionery establishment just opened in the Tate Building. The proprietor, Mr. DeSmet has been long engaged in the manufacture and sale of Candies and confectioneries with Mr. F. Neurat of Richmond and proposes to carry on a Branch Store, selling at Wholesale and Retail at Richmond prices. He promises to furnish retail dealers at a less figure than they can supply themselves from abroad. All orders will be filled within three days. 1tf.

J. A. Gilmer, Sr., J. A. Gilmer, Jr.

GILMER & GILMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

Greensboro, N. C.

All business intrusted to their care in the Courts of this Judicial District, and Courts of Bankruptcy, and the United States Circuit Court, will receive prompt attention. 1—1y

Which is the best!

The Richmond Hair Dye produces a beautiful color—it is instantaneous and permanent—it is the best in use. Examine the circulars in our hands and you will see the certificates of numerous Hair Dressers and Druggists to this effect. For sale in Greensboro by

PORTER & ECKEL.

1—1y *Druggists.*

A MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE JUST BEGUN!!!

Land Owners can make a good thing of it!!!

The Great Richmond Wine-making Company will pay two dollars per gallon, for all the Grape must or juice that can be raised!!!

This company has just commenced operations with a large capital, and is fully able to buy all the juice our people can make, and pay the cash for it.

This is a good chance to make a good deal of money with but little labor and expense. The Grape bears regular annual crops, and the young vines commence bearing the second year after setting.

Those who will at once embrace this splendid opportunity will do well to call on Westbrook & Co., *Greensboro, N. C.*, and buy, for cash and barter, a nice lot of well-rooted vines, ready for setting, at very low figures.

They still have on hand several thousand choice FRUIT TREES of all kinds for sale.

Address WESTBROOK & CO.,

1tf *Box 66, Greensboro, N. C.*

JOHN E. O'SULLIVAN,

TIN and SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY, Corner West-Market and Ashe Streets, Greensboro, N. C. The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, or will make to order, at short notice, all descriptions of Tin and Sheet Iron work. Stoves, Ranges and Hot Air Furnaces repaired and put up. Particular attention paid to Cotton, Woolen and Tobacco Factory work.—Stencil Brands of all kinds cut to order. 1—6m.

Stable Manure.

25 loads for sale cheap, apply at Times Office. 1—tf

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

PORTER & ECKEL would respectfully call the attention of Physicians, and the community at large, to their large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes of *all kinds*, Patent *Medicines*, Surgical and Dental Instruments.

Fine Tobacco and Cigars, together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. Orders from a distance promptly filled and forwarded at the lowest *Cash* rates. 1—1y

IMPORTANT!

Received of The Phœnix Insurance Company, *Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.*, Agents, Greensboro, N. C., ($4,000) Four thousand Dollars, being the amount of Policy No. 24 in full for loss by fire sustained by me at Company Shops, N. C. [Signed] E. P. SPIERS.

Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 23rd, 1867.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid by

HENRY G. KELLOGG & CO.,

Bankers and Insurance Agents,

Greensboro, N. C.

Successors to Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.

1—1y

200 Sacks LIVERPOOL SALT is offered at reduced rates by

Feb. 6. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

WESTBROOK & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTBROOK NURSERIES,

Greensboro, N. C.

Nursery Store on Washington street, Chas. W. Westbrook will be found at his Residence on West Market street or at the Nursery Store, during February and March—November and December, the best seasons for transplanting. All orders promptly filled. 1—1y

The best Kerosine Oil and the new and improved Sun Burner, for sale by

Feb. 6, 1868. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

Marble Tomb-Stones.

Tomb Stones of every design and style, either of American or Italian marble are furnished by the undersigned, at New York prices, *freight added*, boxed and delivered at Greensboro, N. C., or at any Rail Road Depot in North Carolina, warranted sound and free of breakage, with no extra charge for foot stone or ordinary inscription.

With an experience of several years, satisfaction is guaranteed.

Price Lists will be furnished on application by mail or otherwise.

All letters promptly answered, and orders by mail attended to.

HENRY G. KELLOGG,

Office in Bank of Henry G. Kellogg & Co.,

3tf. Greensboro, N. C.

MONEY SAVED

MONEY SAVED

18

18

MONEY MADE!

MONEY MADE!

GREAT BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!

CAN ONLY BE FOUND

CAN ONLY BE FOUND

AT

AT

L. R. MAY'S

L. R. MAY'S

CHEAP STORE,

CHEAP STORE,

Opposite Porter & Eckel's store.

Opposite Porter & Eckel's store.

CALL AND SEE!

CALL AND SEE!

L. R. MAY.

L. R. MAY.

Jed. H. Lindsay, Sr., would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now with L. R. May, and would be happy to serve them.

North Carolina.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Equity.

Willis H. Alford and Fanny Alford by their guardian James B. Alford

vs.

W. J. Hall and Geo. W. Collier, exrs. of Willis Hall, deceased, and others.

It appearing to my satisfaction that the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," is a body politic located and doing business without the limits of this State, and having no officer residing within this State, upon whom process can be served; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said institution of the filing of the bill, and that unless it appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Randolph, on the fourth Monday of March next, and there and then plead, answer or demur to the same judgment will be taken as confessed, and the cause set down for hearing as to it, *ex parte.*

Witness, S. S. Jackson, Clerk and Master, in Equity for the County of Randolph, at office, in the town of Asheboro, this 20th day of January, 1868. S. S. JACKSON, C. M. E.

$5—6w.

North Carolina.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Equity, to Spring Term, 1868.

John T. Reese and Lavinia, his wife,

vs.

John Graham and others.

Petition for Sale of Land.

It appearing to my satisfaction upon affidavit filed in my office that John Graham, Henderson Graham, Peter G. Graham and John Graham four of the defendants in the above named case, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, in The Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition the same will be taken as confessed and set down for hearing exparte as to them.

Witness, Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Guilford, at office in Greensboro this 31st day of January, A. D. 1868.

1—6w—$5. RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.

MANSION HOTEL,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

(Corner West Market and Green Streets.)

The proprietor would inform the traveling public, that his new house is now ready for the reception of boarders and travelers, and that it is to their interest to stop at this house, as it is the best and cheapest house in town, and near the Court House.

The finest, best and cheapest BAR attached to this house there is in the place.

1—tf W. H. REECE.

North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

In Equity.

M. C. Dean & wife and others

vs.

John James and others.

Petition to rehear.

It appearing to the Court that William James and Charles James, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held by the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March A. D. 1868, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, T. C. Robbins, Clerk & Master in Equity for said county, at office, this 17th day of February A. D. 1868.

3—6w $5. T. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E.